

State Income Payments in 1953

INCOME of individuals in 1953 was somewhat higher than in 1952 in all but 6 States. Of the latter group, there was little change in 2 States and only small declines in the other four.

On a nationwide basis, the aggregate flow of individual incomes in 1953 rose moderately through mid-summer and then held close to the July peak for the remainder of the year. For 1953 as a whole, individual incomes totaled \$271 billion, almost 6 percent above the \$256 billion paid out in 1952.

Relative gains in total income from 1952 to 1953 were closely similar, except in the Northwest and Southwest regions. In the Far West, New England, and Middle East, the relative income advance in 1953 matched that for the Nation, while the 5-percent rise in the Southeast was only slightly less, and the 7-percent advance in the Central States slightly more.

In the Southwest, total income in 1953 was 3 percent above the previous year; in the Northwest, the increase was fractional. In each of these two regions, above-average decline in income from agriculture was a major factor.

Top-ranking States

Among individual States, the largest gains in total income in 1953—ranging from 9 to 12 percent—were in Michigan, Florida, South Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, and Nevada.

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Factory payrolls, which nationally expanded at a higher rate from 1952 to 1953 than any other major income source, were a principal factor in the top-ranking positions of Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. In Michigan, moreover, the rate of increase in income from nonmanufacturing sources was nearly twice that of the Nation. In Florida, the income rise in 1953 was sizable in nearly all segments of the State's economy.

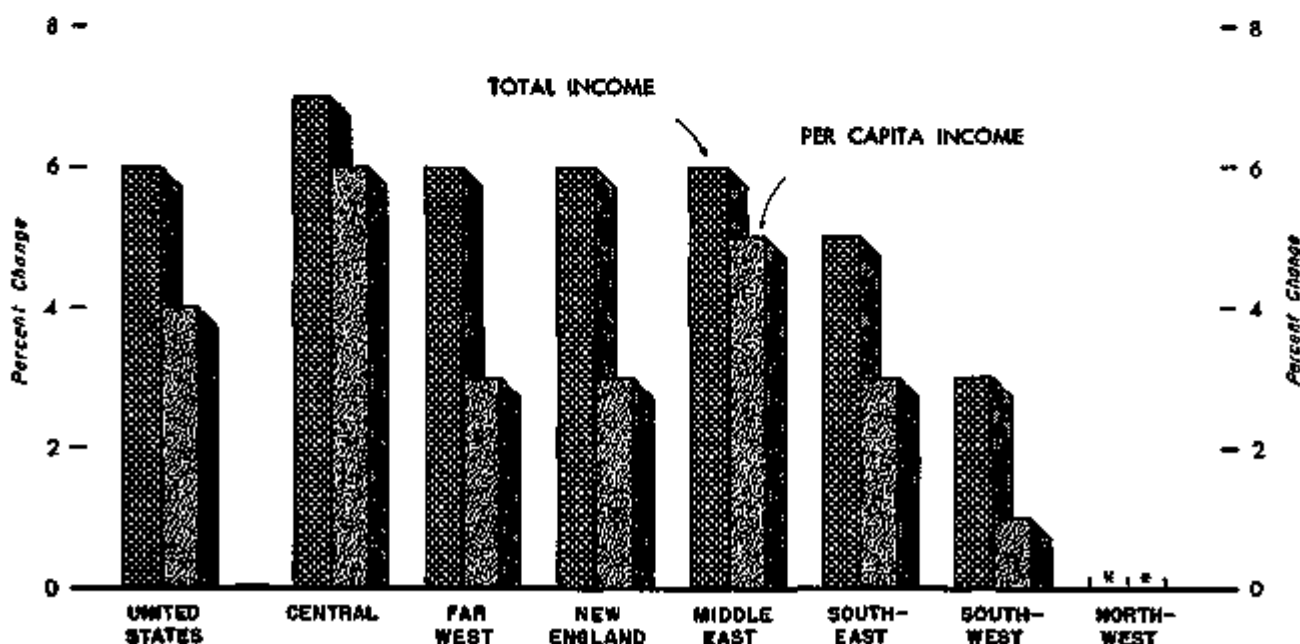
South Dakota ran counter to the nationwide trend with a sharp recovery in agricultural income—by far the chief factor in its 10-percent expansion in total income. Nevada's favorable showing in 1953 reflected mainly a spurt in income from trade and service activities.

Per capita incomes

For the country as a whole, per capita income payments (total income divided by total population) were \$1,709 in 1953—an increase of 4 percent over the 1952 average of \$1,644. As in the case of total income, relative changes in per capita income were largest in the Central States and smallest in the Northwest and Southwest. In the other 4 regions, the change was within 1-percentage point of the national rate.

As shown on the accompanying map, per capita incomes in 1953 ranged from \$2,304 in Delaware to \$834 in Mississippi. Others in the top rank, all with per capita incomes

Regional Income Changes, 1952 to 1953



OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS, U. S. D. C.

* LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT

34-29-4

Table 1.—Changes in Total and Per Capita Income Payments, by States and Regions, Selected Years, 1929-53¹

State and region	Total income payments										Per capita income payments									
	Percent distribution					Percent change					Percent of national per capita income					Percent change				
	1929	1940	1944	1946	1950	1952	1953	1929 to 1953	1940 to 1953	1952 to 1953	1929	1940	1944	1946	1950	1952	1953	1929 to 1953	1940 to 1953	1952 to 1953
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	228	287	24	6	100	100	100	100	100	100	161	28	4
Continental United States.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	228	287	24	6	100	100	100	100	100	100	161	28	4
New England.....	8.22	8.87	9.99	9.93	9.87	9.83	9.84	169	189	23	8	123	126	111	110	108	107	118	17	3
Connecticut.....	1.77	1.67	1.75	1.64	1.65	1.71	1.75	225	235	32	8	135	143	131	122	124	128	128	29	1
Maine.....	.64	.57	.67	.64	.65	.69	.68	187	199	21	2	83	87	80	80	80	82	80	13	1
Massachusetts.....	4.55	4.85	5.55	5.62	5.40	5.29	5.28	134	160	19	5	132	133	111	113	111	108	102	13	2
New Hampshire.....	.37	.35	.38	.32	.31	.30	.30	171	204	20	6	96	98	91	91	91	96	95	24	4
Rhode Island.....	.70	.67	.69	.58	.55	.53	.53	147	180	17	6	123	124	113	108	107	101	102	19	5
Vermont.....	.25	.25	.20	.22	.20	.20	.20	144	182	21	8	58	60	63	60	60	63	63	21	3
Middle East.....	23.70	22.04	27.65	28.31	27.32	27.62	27.65	103	201	21	5	133	131	118	120	117	115	115	17	5
Delaware.....	.25	.31	.25	.25	.26	.30	.30	275	245	31	7	135	144	122	110	106	124	135	18	4
District of Columbia.....	.77	1.10	.99	1.01	.96	.94	.93	293	177	20	4	175	187	114	119	118	130	132	77	5
Maryland.....	1.34	1.31	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.03	298	268	29	6	103	123	110	103	108	107	128	19	10
New Jersey.....	3.90	4.14	3.81	3.82	3.87	3.89	3.75	211	234	31	7	130	139	126	120	119	128	123	23	6
New York.....	17.50	15.08	13.73	13.51	13.03	12.89	12.37	131	132	18	5	165	150	133	128	130	128	128	22	15
Pennsylvania.....	8.88	8.21	7.91	7.87	7.43	7.14	7.18	195	212	20	5	113	109	106	106	107	104	107	19	5
West Virginia.....	.90	1.00	.90	.90	.97	.94	.90	207	236	15	1	95	99	70	74	73	75	74	10	2
Southeast.....	10.51	11.93	14.29	13.90	13.92	14.18	14.49	338	323	26	5	51	56	46	66	67	69	68	27	3
Alabama.....	.87	1.01	1.29	1.23	1.18	1.20	1.20	306	326	26	5	47	47	41	50	50	51	41	24	4
Arkansas.....	.83	.68	.70	.70	.73	.70	.70	219	204	14	0	45	44	47	41	47	49	55	206	14
Florida.....	.84	1.19	1.50	1.40	1.66	1.62	1.70	280	410	35	11	71	82	98	85	84	81	80	133	13
Georgia.....	1.18	1.30	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.50	1.67	344	331	27	0	48	55	66	65	67	69	59	58	22
Kentucky.....	1.17	1.16	1.20	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.28	299	293	29	6	55	54	61	62	63	62	68	315	28
Louisiana.....	1.04	1.12	1.23	1.19	1.21	1.33	1.33	318	326	20	6	61	69	73	66	73	73	73	291	19
Mississippi.....	.65	.58	.58	.70	.70	.70	.67	235	310	10	3	40	38	50	47	49	50	49	265	19
North Carolina.....	1.17	1.49	1.53	1.76	1.78	1.72	1.70	379	307	19	4	45	55	61	66	66	64	64	235	18
South Carolina.....	.63	.72	.84	.83	.81	.92	.88	449	341	36	5	37	50	69	60	68	66	64	336	31
Tennessee.....	1.10	1.22	1.52	1.49	1.47	1.43	1.45	336	326	23	3	51	58	70	68	67	65	69	246	22
Virginia.....	1.19	1.46	1.73	1.68	1.64	1.50	1.53	347	292	24	2	63	77	90	75	79	81	89	228	19
Southwest.....	5.03	5.15	5.21	5.30	5.41	5.47	5.52	323	352	28	3	68	70	82	79	85	85	84	211	18
Arizona.....	.30	.31	.30	.38	.43	.41	.41	450	478	47	5	34	33	34	35	34	31	34	157	10
New Mexico.....	.19	.25	.28	.29	.30	.38	.38	354	437	37	5	65	62	70	71	73	81	79	252	19
Oklahoma.....	1.81	1.68	1.21	1.13	1.10	1.13	1.10	177	250	24	4	67	63	78	74	74	79	78	193	23
Texas.....	3.23	3.50	4.23	4.13	4.53	4.65	4.63	380	363	26	2	98	72	84	80	83	80	87	218	16
Central.....	28.32	28.65	27.55	28.49	28.40	28.62	28.35	224	242	26	7	104	105	105	106	106	105	100	162	21
Illinois.....	3.43	7.57	6.72	7.11	7.08	6.95	6.95	187	279	22	9	137	126	115	127	122	131	122	124	25
Indiana.....	2.27	3.45	2.58	2.40	2.05	2.78	2.86	304	305	31	0	86	94	100	98	101	101	107	215	18
Iowa.....	1.63	1.03	1.01	1.74	1.71	1.60	1.46	193	231	0	-3	59	85	87	100	96	96	88	178	7
Michigan.....	4.29	4.54	4.73	4.33	4.70	4.77	5.87	267	281	34	12	119	112	115	105	111	111	117	180	24
Minnesota.....	1.75	1.86	1.59	1.54	1.33	1.77	1.75	227	233	16	4	82	88	84	95	95	91	91	173	14
Missouri.....	2.67	2.82	2.39	2.50	2.56	2.60	2.58	209	254	22	6	98	98	98	96	96	98	97	170	17
Ohio.....	5.96	5.85	5.56	5.59	5.79	6.09	6.22	242	270	23	8	110	112	112	109	110	114	118	169	27
Wisconsin.....	2.24	2.14	2.17	2.24	2.28	2.29	2.23	220	271	21	8	93	90	97	100	102	100	100	179	19
Northwest.....	4.74	4.44	4.93	4.95	4.95	4.98	4.71	234	279	15	0	79	78	84	84	85	84	80	137	12
Colorado.....	.77	.79	.75	.81	.84	.90	.88	274	302	30	2	91	81	89	93	98	98	96	172	21
Idaho.....	.28	.31	.25	.30	.34	.31	.31	210	237	15	-3	78	77	80	80	80	80	81	173	12
Kansas.....	1.20	1.00	1.30	1.17	1.18	1.16	1.14	212	311	21	-3	78	74	97	91	93	99	91	191	16
Montana.....	.39	.45	.38	.39	.43	.39	.38	210	223	13	-3	89	108	102	107	109	103	96	181	4
Nebraska.....	.92	.71	.88	.84	.91	.83	.78	170	263	5	-3	75	75	95	97	103	105	100	175	4
North Dakota.....	.32	.31	.37	.36	.39	.39	.39	206	239	2	7	57	64	91	90	98	79	78	233	2
South Dakota.....	.35	.32	.37	.30	.38	.33	.34	211	276	7	10	61	60	88	85	89	74	68	227	7
Utah.....	.33	.36	.42	.41	.40	.43	.41	307	313	26	3	79	83	91	88	88	89	88	181	19
Wyoming.....	.19	.20	.15	.19	.20	.20	.19	228	234	15	0	101	105	96	100	105	101	97	148	9
Far West.....	8.47	8.79	12.39	11.98	11.53	12.04	12.14	368	344	36	4	127	131	152	124	118	117	116	138	16
California.....	0.31	7.30	8.98	8.88	8.54	9.60	9.19	374	343	33	7	139	140	134	138	132	129	119	116	16
Nevada.....	.09	.12	.14	.14	.14	.10	.17	405	387	48	9	120	142	118	135	132	136	127	100	16
Oregon.....	.72	.83	1.09	1.04	1.07	1.07	1.02	388	386	10	1	84	101	117	108	105	104	101	100	14
Washington.....	1.34	1.45	2.11	1.94	1.78	1.74	1.73	322	324	20	5	100	110	134	111	113	119	110	104	16

1. Computed from data shown in table 4.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

of more than \$2,000 in 1953, include Connecticut, Nevada, New York, the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Illinois, California, Ohio, and Michigan.

This article continues the reports on State income published annually in the *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*. For each State and the District of Columbia, it presents estimates of total income and per capita income for 1953. Also included are statistical revisions of total income for 1952 and of per capita income for 1940-52. For convenience, the 2 income series are shown in table 4 for selected years since 1929.

Income of Hawaii

OBE's regional income work also covers the Territory of Hawaii. Total income payments in Hawaii amounted to \$856 million in 1953, 3 percent above the 1952 total of \$828 millions. Per capita income payments in the Territory were

\$1,676 in 1953, as compared with \$1,650 in the previous year. Hawaii's 1953 per capita figure was thus similar to the national average; it was higher than that of 30 States, and lower than that of 18 States and the District of Columbia.¹

Industrial Developments in 1953

In most regions, as noted, relative increases in total income from 1952 to 1953 were quite similar. These, however, reflected a considerable cancelling of inter-State variations. As many as 23 States fell outside the range of a 4-8 percent

1. These figures extend on a summary basis estimates provided in *Income of Hawaii*, a retail supplement to the *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*. Detailed estimates of Hawaii's 1953 income flow are available on request.

Underlying the report of the Territory, the Hawaiian income study includes estimates for the period 1929-52 of personal income (by type and by industry), disposable personal income, employment, average annual earnings of employees, and total output. With the accompanying detailed explanation of definitions and procedures, the report constitutes a case study intended to aid all who are working in the field of regional marketing and income studies.

increase—2 percentage points on either side of the nationwide average. Application of similar tests shows that the State income changes last year were considerably less uniform than in either of the two previous years. Further, there was little tendency—except in New England and the Middle East—for the individual States of a region to conform to pattern.

This comparative irregularity in the movement of 1953 State incomes can be traced mainly to (1) the considerable diversity that characterized developments by industry in the national economy and (2) their differing impact because of State-by-State dissimilarities in industrial structure. In addition, of course, rates of change by industry differed geographically but the influence of this factor appeared less pervasive (see tables 2 and 3).

In most broad industrial sectors, incomes paid out to individuals in 1953 were 2 to 6 percent higher than in 1952. By contrast, wages and salaries in manufacturing increased 11 percent and agricultural income dropped 12 percent. Within these two basic industries, moreover, rates of change varied widely by type of activity.

To explain differences among States in 1953 income changes, attention thus must be focussed mainly on manufacturing and agriculture. In a number of States, however, developments in other sectors—such as Government, mining, and construction—had a particular, though localized, impact on the flow of individual incomes.

Manufacturing expands in most States

The expansionary influence of the manufacturing industry in 1953 was widespread geographically. In all regions and in 43 States, factory payrolls increased relatively more than total income from other sources.

For the country as a whole, payroll expansion differed widely among manufacturing industries in 1953. The largest gains occurred in the important transportation equipment and electrical machinery groups. There were advances of one-tenth in primary metals and fabricated metals, chemicals, and instruments. In the lumber and textile industries payrolls in 1953 were unchanged from the previous year. Most other major types of manufactures rose moderately.

Developments in the metals, electrical machinery, and transportation equipment industries underlay the Central region's first-ranking gain in manufacturing last year. Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri were among the top nine States in factory payroll expansion. They were also the only States in the Central region, however, where manufacturing outpaced the Nation. In these four States, the metals, electrical machinery, and transportation equipment groups together comprise from one-third to two-thirds of all manufacturing wages and salaries, and from 1952 to 1953 expanded at above-average rates.

In 1953, the automotive industry expanded 25 percent. This had particular impact on the Central region, where four-fifths of motor vehicle production is concentrated. Another special factor in the 1952-53 expansion of manufactures in that region was that payrolls in the primary and fabricated metals industries had been affected appreciably in 1952 by the 8-weeks' work stoppage in steel.

Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Florida of the Southeast likewise were among the 9 States scoring the largest relative gains in manufacturing last year. In significant degree, these also stemmed from the metals, electrical machinery, and transportation equipment industries. Although of generally lesser importance in the four States, these industries expanded at unusually large rates there from 1952 to 1953.

Chemical manufacturing is of considerable importance in each of these four Southeastern States. Whereas nationally

wages and salaries in this industry rose 10 percent from 1952 to 1953, increases in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Florida ranged from 16 to 23 percent.

Textile and lumber unchanged

In some States, the smallness of increase in total factory payrolls from 1952 to 1953 was due almost entirely to the types of industries prevailing in them. As a major example, payrolls in textile and lumber manufactures remained at about the same level in 1953 as in 1952 in both the country as a whole and in States where these industries are important.

This, then, is the key explanation of the relatively small gains in total manufactures in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In each of these States textile payrolls comprise from one-fifth to two-thirds of total wages and salaries in manufacturing.

In Mississippi, Arkansas, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, where lumber makes up one-fourth to three-fifths of all manufacturing, the small 1952-53 payroll changes

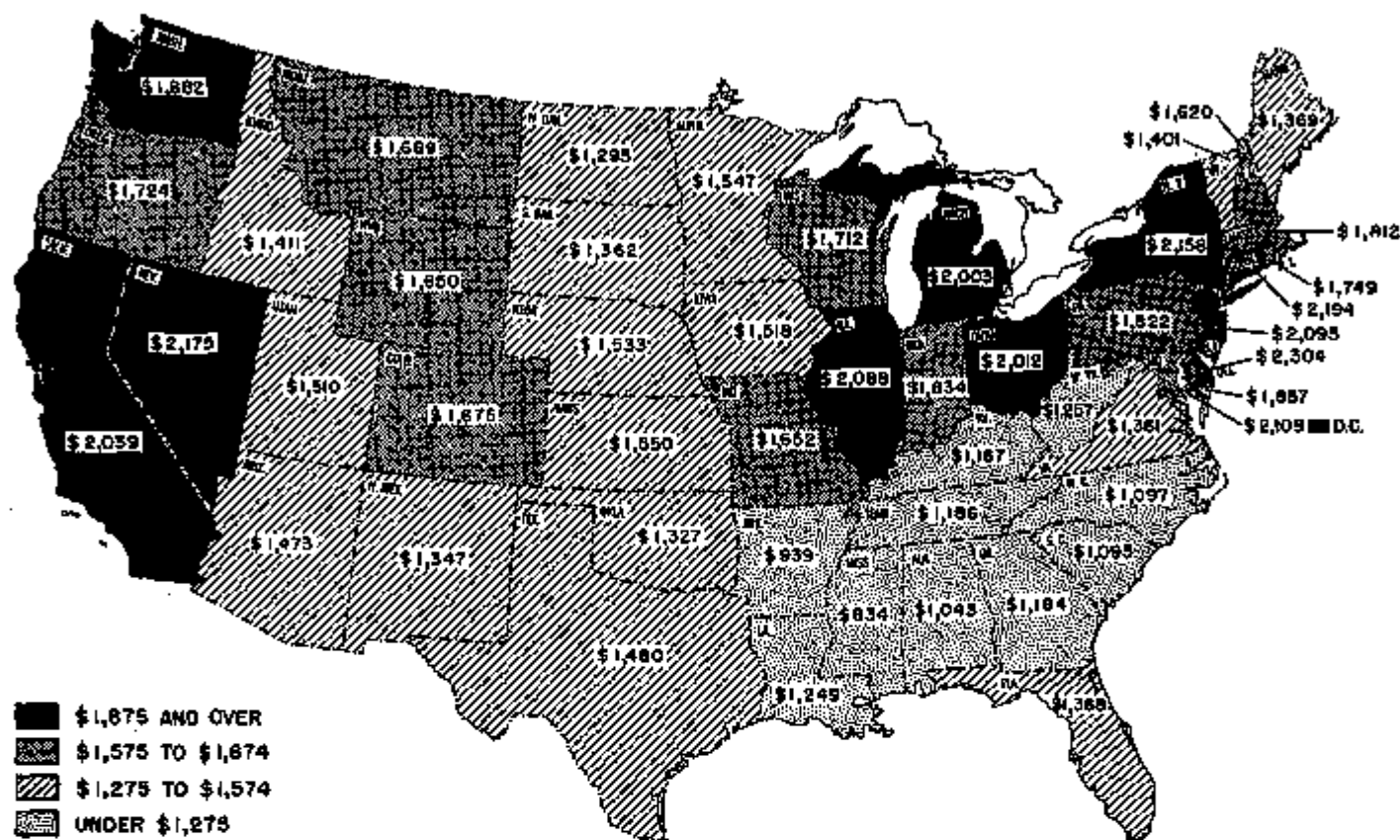
Table 2.—Major Sources of Income Payments in Each State and Region: Selected Components as a Percent of Total Income, 1953

State and region	Agricultural income	Government income payments	Manufacturing payrolls	Trade and service income	Construction payrolls	Mining payrolls
Continental United States.....	5.3	15.2	25.7	24.8	4.9	1.4
New England.....	1.3	15.1	33.4	24.1	3.3	.1
Connecticut.....	1.1	9.8	40.5	21.9	3.7	.1
Maine.....	2.0	10.4	27.4	24.2	3.1	.1
Massachusetts.....	.8	10.8	36.8	25.1	3.2	.1
New Hampshire.....	2.3	14.0	31.9	25.3	2.4	.1
Rhode Island.....	.6	17.7	34.9	25.5	3.4	.1
Vermont.....	7.0	15.0	25.0	25.0	1.7	.7
Middle East.....	1.2	15.1	27.7	27.5	3.6	1.6
Delaware.....	3.0	10.0	35.1	19.4	4.0	.6
District of Columbia.....	46.3	3.1	37.2	3.1	1.0	1.0
Maryland.....	1.4	15.4	25.4	25.2	3.0	.3
New Jersey.....	1.4	13.7	33.3	24.3	3.0	.2
New York.....	.8	13.8	24.8	30.7	3.1	.3
Pennsylvania.....	1.4	13.0	33.0	24.1	4.0	2.0
West Virginia.....	2.0	14.4	22.2	22.1	3.4	17.1
Southeast.....	16.1	20.6	15.4	25.4	4.8	8.5
Alabama.....	9.4	22.7	21.5	24.5	2.8	2.0
Arkansas.....	10.5	19.6	12.7	25.8	3.8	1.6
Florida.....	4.8	20.7	8.1	32.4	5.7	.5
Georgia.....	9.3	20.4	20.5	20.0	3.3	.4
Kentucky.....	10.4	19.6	18.3	24.3	7.3	5.9
Louisiana.....	7.0	10.7	18.4	24.0	6.8	4.1
Mississippi.....	22.7	21.2	18.4	24.0	2.9	.6
North Carolina.....	12.9	17.0	20.1	21.5	3.1	.3
South Carolina.....	10.5	15.8	25.5	21.3	3.8	.3
Tennessee.....	8.8	17.8	23.0	25.1	5.1	.9
Virginia.....	5.7	22.0	18.1	24.0	4.4	1.4
Southwest.....	8.7	15.0	12.5	24.5	4.4	5.3
Arizona.....	15.6	19.4	7.0	25.6	6.2	4.8
New Mexico.....	8.4	25.1	0.5	24.4	5.7	8.3
Oklahoma.....	6.2	23.8	11.9	26.7	3.4	6.3
Texas.....	8.0	17.0	13.9	27.0	4.3	5.8
Central.....	5.7	15.3	31.4	34.2	3.8	.7
Illinois.....	4.0	11.7	30.7	28.0	4.0	.9
Indiana.....	7.2	12.9	37.6	22.3	3.6	.8
Iowa.....	21.9	14.8	17.1	21.8	2.4	.3
Michigan.....	2.2	11.1	44.1	22.1	3.7	.9
Minnesota.....	13.5	14.6	18.8	28.0	4.0	2.1
Missouri.....	7.8	14.5	23.5	27.0	3.2	.6
Ohio.....	3.0	11.8	37.0	22.1	4.3	.4
Wisconsin.....	7.3	12.1	33.0	23.0	3.8	.3
Northwest.....	14.0	18.6	11.5	20.2	4.6	2.7
Colorado.....	7.0	21.7	11.5	28.1	4.0	2.1
Idaho.....	17.0	17.1	11.2	35.1	4.7	2.3
Kansas.....	8.6	17.3	18.6	25.0	4.0	3.2
Montana.....	21.3	10.4	7.4	24.7	4.0	5.0
Nebraska.....	10.4	10.2	11.0	28.0	3.2	.2
North Dakota.....	28.9	10.4	2.3	20.1	3.0	1.3
South Dakota.....	23.5	18.3	4.5	25.4	3.1	1.6
Utah.....	6.3	23.6	11.2	25.3	4.2	7.3
Wyoming.....	12.4	10.1	0.3	25.4	5.1	2.8
Far West.....	4.0	20.8	15.4	30.2	5.6	.8
California.....	4.0	19.8	19.6	28.5	6.0	.8
Nevada.....	3.7	17.8	4.3	33.0	9.4	4.8
Oregon.....	0.5	15.0	22.1	28.0	2.9	.2
Washington.....	5.5	21.8	19.1	20.5	5.0	.3

1 For definition, see footnotes to table 3.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Per Capita Income, 1953



in this industry dampened the increases in total manufacturing.

The Southwest also furnishes an example of the influence of industrial structure on the overall change in manufacturing from 1952 to 1953. The five major types of manufactures which expanded most on a national basis are of considerably less than average importance in this region. Nonetheless, the rise in total factory payrolls in the Southwest matched the nationwide rate. This reflected the fact that in 15 of 20 manufacturing industries gains scored by the Southwest were of above-average proportion. In itself, this record is direct evidence of the continuing basic upturn of manufacturing activity in the region.

Farm income changes volatile

Farm income last year again proved the most volatile source in the State income flows. In numerous instances, rates of change were large and divergent. From 1952 to 1953, agricultural income declined in 37 States and rose in 11. In 9 States, the decline was one-fourth or more. By contrast, farm income advanced strongly in North Dakota and South Dakota, where sharp downturns had occurred in 1952.

In the country as a whole, the sizable reduction in agricultural income from 1952 to 1953 reflected a decline of about one-tenth in value of output, accentuated by the fact that farmers' production expenses declined by a much smaller percentage. The lower value of output stemmed almost wholly from a decline in average prices received by farmers, as the physical volume of farm production nearly equaled the record year 1952. Prices of agricultural products de-

clined during 1952 and early 1953 following the post-Korean upsurge which reached its high in 1951.

Livestock and livestock products were the major area of decline in 1953. As a result, reductions in aggregate net farm income were large in Colorado, Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, Texas, and Nevada. Income declines from livestock and products were important also in Iowa, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, but were offset or overshadowed in these States by other developments.

Value of crop production was down moderately last year on a national basis, but marked differences in individual crop experience made for a varying impact on the individual States. As usual, weather conditions—notably the 1953 summer drought—had more localized effects on State farm incomes.

In most of the important corn-producing States of the Central region, the value of the 1953 corn crop was moderately higher. In Iowa, however, it was 13 percent smaller than in the previous year. In Nebraska the reduction was one-fourth. Similarly, the value of wheat production was little changed from the year before in Washington, rose more than one-third in Montana, and was sharply curtailed in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska. In Maine and Idaho—because of drastic reductions in prices—the value of the 1953 potato crop was less than half that of 1952.

By regions, the largest declines in farm income last year occurred in the Southwest and Northwest. As noted earlier, this was the principal factor limiting the rise of total income in these areas.

With farm income showing small advances in Alabama,

Florida, and Tennessee and a rise of one-tenth in Georgia, the 1952-53 decline of farm income in the Southeast was limited to 4 percent. This was the smallest decrease of any region.

Developments outside manufacturing and farming

Highlights of the influence of developments other than in manufacturing and farming are summarized below.

Government.—From 1952 to 1953, income from government—the total of all types of income disbursed directly to individuals by Federal, State, and local governmental agencies and social insurance funds—increased 5 percent on a national basis. In broad outline, this reflected a rise of about one-tenth in State and local governmental payrolls and little change in Federal military and civilian payrolls.

Among regions, there was almost no variation as to rate of increase in total income paid to individuals by government. By States, there were significant differences, but these were less disparate than in other recent years.

In every State where government income payments advanced by 10 percent or more from 1952 to 1953, increases in Federal payrolls for national defense activities provided the primary impetus. On the other hand, in each of the 8 States where income from government advanced only slightly or declined, reductions in Federal payrolls also were a major influence. In West Virginia, Montana, and Oregon, there was the additional special factor of a sharp drop in veterans' bonus disbursements by the State Governments.

In summary, 1952-53 shifts in the State distribution of income accounted for by government were comparatively small.

Mining.—In most important mining States, changes in payroll disbursements by this industry in 1953 represented an extension of the recent trend. The magnitude of change last year, however, was generally much smaller.

The coal-producing States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky sustained continued declines in mining wages and salaries in 1953. The impact was greatest in West Virginia, where mining payrolls, accounting directly for one-sixth of all income, declined 7 percent.

In the principal mining areas other than coal, payrolls advanced further in 1953. In Louisiana, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, the rise amounted to 6 to 12 percent. It approximated one-tenth in Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming and exceeded one-fourth in Minnesota and Nevada.

Contract construction.—From 1952 to 1953, payroll changes in the contract construction industry varied widely on a State basis.

In a dozen States scattered throughout the Nation, wages and salaries in contract construction showed a spurt ranging from one-tenth to one-fourth. Particularly noteworthy was Tennessee's advance of 26 percent (concentrated in the Oak Ridge and TVA areas). This was a significant element in the State's favorable income record.

Declines in construction activity appreciably retarded the overall income flow in a number of States. Developments in South Carolina and Kentucky, however, warrant special note. Although construction payrolls last year fell off 18 percent in South Carolina and 5 percent in Kentucky, the volume of construction activity in these States remained unusually high. In both, atomic energy projects had provided the main impetus to recent spectacular expansions that left construction payrolls in 1953 triple their 1950 volume in Kentucky and four and one-half times as large in South Carolina.

Trade and Service.—Income from trade and services (wages and salaries plus proprietors' incomes) moved up in most States last year at a rate similar to the nationwide average of 6 percent. This broad source was a generally bolstering influence in States where total income in 1953 increased at a below-average proportion or declined. In 25 of the 29 States in this category, individuals' incomes from trade and service activities increased by a larger percentage than total income.

Table 3.—Percent Changes, 1952 to 1953, in Total Income Payments and Selected Components, by States and Regions

State and region	Total income payments	Agricultural income	Nonagricultural income	Government income payments	Private nonagricultural income	Trade and service income	Manufacturing payrolls	Construction payrolls	Mining payrolls
Continental United States.....	8	-12	7	5	7	6	11	4	2
New England.....	8	-12	8	5	8	6	6	1	10
Connecticut.....	8	-5	8	5	8	6	12	-1	0
Maine.....	8	-10	8	5	8	6	12	10	-5
Massachusetts.....	8	-2	8	5	8	6	12	10	-7
New Hampshire.....	8	-5	8	5	8	6	12	10	25
Rhode Island.....	8	-5	8	5	8	6	12	10	0
Vermont.....	8	-5	8	5	8	6	12	10	30
Middle East.....	6	-12	6	5	6	6	10	3	-4
Delaware.....	7	-11	6	5	7	6	10	3	0
District of Columbia.....	4	-4	4	4	4	4	10	1	-2
Maryland.....	4	0	4	4	4	4	12	1	-2
New Jersey.....	7	2	7	11	7	7	8	4	10
New York.....	6	-20	6	4	6	6	10	7	12
Pennsylvania.....	6	0	6	4	6	6	11	4	-4
West Virginia.....	1	-10	2	-10	1	0	0	21	-7
Southeast.....	5	-4	5	5	7	6	10	1	3
Alabama.....	5	1	5	5	5	7	10	-20	7
Arkansas.....	0	-0	3	5	1	3	8	-19	1
Florida.....	11	4	11	12	11	11	13	13	18
Georgia.....	0	11	8	5	7	6	8	12	1
Kentucky.....	4	-3	5	4	5	7	15	-3	-3
Louisiana.....	6	-7	7	9	6	8	13	15	12
Mississippi.....	2	-4	4	4	4	1	10	2	10
North Carolina.....	4	-7	6	7	4	0	8	-2	10
South Carolina.....	2	-3	3	1	2	6	8	-13	-3
Tennessee.....	8	2	8	6	8	6	13	20	-6
Virginia.....	2	-22	4	-1	2	0	7	-1	-10
Southwest.....	3	-17	6	6	6	6	11	-3	4
Arizona.....	5	-14	9	7	10	6	14	18	8
New Mexico.....	5	-30	10	12	8	0	10	7	8
Oklahoma.....	4	-17	6	6	6	6	11	0	7
Texas.....	3	-10	6	6	5	6	11	-6	3
Central.....	7	-13	5	5	7	7	13	7	7
Illinois.....	0	-12	7	2	7	0	11	7	-3
Indiana.....	9	4	9	5	10	0	15	-1	-2
Iowa.....	-3	-24	5	8	4	4	3	3	-6
Michigan.....	12	-14	13	3	15	10	20	14	34
Minnesota.....	4	-13	7	5	7	0	10	0	24
Missouri.....	0	-7	7	0	7	8	13	-1	-4
Ohio.....	9	-6	10	8	10	8	13	8	3
Wisconsin.....	3	-20	5	3	5	4	6	8	9
Northwest.....	8	-20	5	5	6	6	9	-3	6
Colorado.....	5	-24	4	5	6	6	9	-8	7
Idaho.....	-3	-21	3	4	2	7	0	-18	-11
Kansas.....	-3	-51	7	13	5	6	8	0	3
Montana.....	-3	4	2	-1	3	4	7	-15	7
Nebraska.....	-3	-25	5	3	0	4	9	15	7
North Dakota.....	-7	-14	0	2	5	5	3	8	33
South Dakota.....	10	25	4	5	4	2	3	7	19
Utah.....	3	-20	6	0	6	6	11	-5	9
Wyoming.....	0	-27	6	4	6	7	12	-4	10
Pac West.....	6	-12	7	6	8	6	10	9	16
California.....	7	-14	8	6	9	7	12	12	16
Nevada.....	9	-52	14	13	15	16	12	20	26
Oregon.....	1	-15	2	-2	3	4	0	-3	0
Washington.....	5	4	5	5	6	4	7	0	4

1. Consists of net income of farm proprietors (including value of change in inventories of crops and livestock), farm wages, and net rents to landlords living on farms.

2. Consists of pay of State and local and of Federal civilian employees, net pay of the armed forces, allotments of military pay to individuals, monetary out payments to discharged servicemen, veterans' benefit payments (consisting of pensions and disability compensation, readjustment allowances, self-employment allowances, cash substitution allowances, State government bonuses to veterans, cash terminal leave payments and redemptions of terminal leave bonds, adjusted compensation benefits, military retirement payments, national service life insurance dividend disbursements, and interest payments by Government on veterans' loans), interest payments to individuals, public assistance and other direct relief, and benefit payments from social insurance funds.

3. Consists of total income payments minus agricultural income and Government income payments.

4. Consists of wages and salaries and proprietors' incomes.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

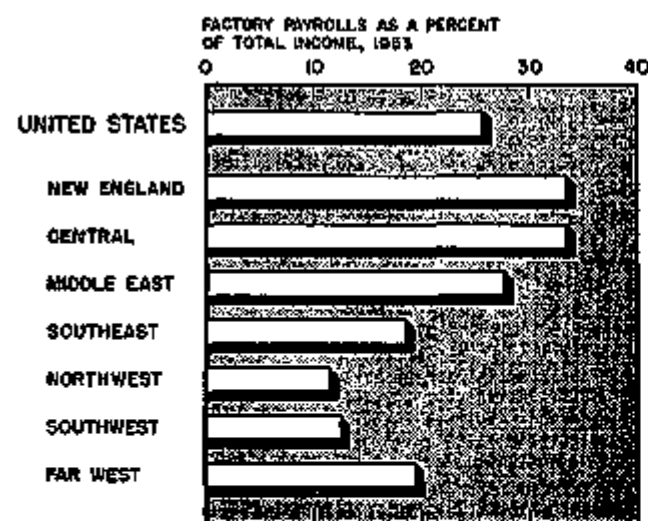
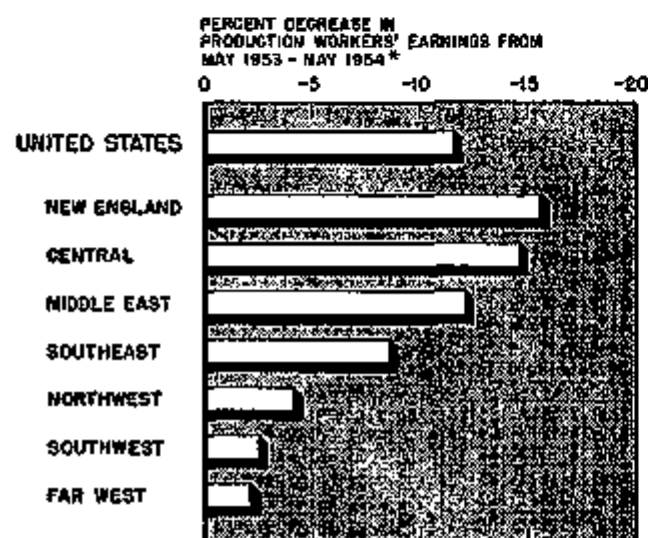
Regional Summaries

The foregoing section has dealt with the effect of selected industrial developments on the 1953 geographic income distribution. This section, through regional summaries, focusses attention more directly on total and per capita incomes.

Regional Changes in Manufacturing Wage Earnings

May 1953 - May 1954

In general, the most pronounced declines in factory wages occurred in regions where manufacturing is most important



* Basic Data: B. L. S.

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS, U. S. D. C.

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Another objective here is to introduce summary facts about regional changes since mid-1953 in factory wages and total nonagricultural employment. In the absence of requisite information for preparing State income estimates more current than the year 1953, data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on manufacturing wages and nonagricultural employment furnish the basis for some evaluation of the impact of the recent adjustment in business activity on the regional economies.

This adjustment, as described in the National Income and Product Review in this issue, entailed a moderate decline in the value of national output from mid-1953 through the spring of 1954. The flow of individual incomes over this interval was well maintained, with payroll declines centering in manufacturing substantially offset by increases in other sectors and by larger disbursements of dividends and transfer payments.

As shown by the accompanying chart, the regions most affected by the downturn in factory wages are also those in which manufacturing is of the largest relative importance. This concurrence points to New England and the Central States as the regions where the impact of the recent business adjustment was most pronounced.

New England

Gains in total income and per capita income in New England last year were similar to the nationwide average. Only in Connecticut were the increases in these two measures of above-average proportion.

Because of the comparative unimportance of agriculture in New England, the region was affected very little by the decline in farm income last year. On the other hand, manufacturing was less of an expansionary influence in this region in 1953 by reason of the types of manufactures located there.

In assessing the region's below-average gain in factory payrolls from 1952 to 1953—8 percent versus 11 percent—two facts are to be noted. The 6 manufacturing industries which on a national basis showed largest payroll increases in 1953 account for 31 percent of total factory payrolls in New England, as against 40 percent nationally. Moreover, New England has relatively large amounts of the only two manufactures—textiles and lumber and wood products—in which wages and salaries paid out in 1953 were either smaller or no larger than in 1952.

In Connecticut, above-average expansion in individual incomes last year stemmed primarily from a 12 percent rise in factory payrolls. Large increases in its important transportation equipment and electrical machinery industries were chiefly responsible.

Total factory wages—the earnings of manufacturing production workers—declined 16 percent in New England from May 1953 to May 1954. This was the largest regional decline, and was widespread throughout the area. It stemmed from both lower employment and a shorter work-week, with somewhat higher hourly earnings providing a partial offset.

Total nonagricultural employment other than manufacturing rose slightly or was stable in all New England States over this interval. The region's showing in this regard was somewhat better than that of any other region.

Middle East

The Middle Eastern States received \$73 billion in individual incomes in 1953, or 27 percent of the national total, with New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey alone accounting for more than four-fifths of the regional income total.

Income developments in this area last year may best be described as "average". In 8 of the 9 income measures—aggregates and principal components—shown in table 3, the 1952-53 relative changes recorded for the Middle East equaled those for the Nation or differed by only one percentage point.

In five of the Middle Eastern States, moreover, changes in income payments last year were closely similar. Only in West Virginia and the District of Columbia did developments differ significantly from the average.

West Virginia's income in 1953 was up only slightly from the previous year. The principal retarding factors, as noted earlier, are (1) payment in 1952 of the bulk of State's veteran's bonus, and (2) a further decline in mining payrolls.

In the District of Columbia, the rise of 4 percent in total income from 1952 to 1953 reflects small advances in Federal payrolls and in trade and service income.

Over the May 1953-May 1954 interval, factory wages in the Middle East declined about 12 percent and nonagricultural employment in industries other than manufacturing was down about 1½ percent in the aggregate. These developments were only a little less favorable than those on a national scale.

Southeast

In 1953, the income experiences of two groups of States in the Southeast can be distinguished.

In Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, and Alabama,

increases in total income from 1952 to 1953 approximated or exceeded the national average. Income from nearly all major sources increased at above-average rates in each of these States. Florida and Tennessee were among the 8 States with largest gains in total and per capita income last year.

On the other hand, in the remaining States of the region income advances were smaller than in the country as a whole. In each, farm income in 1953 was lower than in the previous year and nonfarm income rose at a less-than-average rate.

In conformity with the long-run trend for this area, aggregate income in the Southeast has risen at a faster rate since 1950 than in the country as a whole. Although most of the region's relative growth was in its nonfarm sector, farm income also contributed. Only in the Southeast was income from agriculture larger in 1953 than in 1950.

The region's better-than-average income growth over the 3-year span was the product of relative gains in nearly all major income sources except manufacturing. From 1950 to

Table 4.—Total and Per Capita Income Payments to Individuals,¹ by States and Regions, Selected Years, 1929-53

State and region	Total income ² (millions of dollars)								Per capita income ³ (dollars)																
	1929	1939	1949	1954	1959	1964	1969	1974	1929	1939	1949	1954	1959	1964	1969	1974	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009	2014	2019
Continental United States	53,617	70,681	75,852	163,266	217,939	242,529	246,091	270,577	694	539	576	692	875	1,067	1,189	1,193	1,211	1,232	1,263	1,344	1,440	1,581	1,644	1,709	
New England	4,732	6,729	6,132	10,707	14,537	15,983	16,787	17,638	538	680	726	863	1,048	1,221	1,301	1,308	1,328	1,401	1,416	1,438	1,684	1,763	1,824		
Connecticut	1,450	1,901	1,417	2,697	3,498	4,092	4,393	4,744	918	704	833	1,023	1,302	1,473	1,515	1,470	1,479	1,561	1,638	1,679	1,783	1,803	1,871	1,914	
Maine	440	400	431	581	1,077	1,109	1,230	1,287	585	474	493	509	768	1,036	1,038	1,040	1,054	1,135	1,100	1,121	1,151	1,207	1,258	1,308	
Massachusetts	2,787	3,306	3,309	6,438	7,535	8,173	8,421	8,880	897	718	786	870	1,024	1,306	1,391	1,324	1,366	1,409	1,462	1,485	1,603	1,703	1,772	1,813	
New Hampshire	202	268	268	427	682	782	781	818	562	548	623	671	813	953	1,050	1,093	1,137	1,203	1,246	1,107	1,205	1,253	1,331	1,338	
Rhode Island	379	480	511	661	1,217	1,310	1,392	1,429	551	478	511	591	1,060	1,215	1,313	1,361	1,414	1,462	1,490	1,492	1,613	1,721	1,761	1,749	
Vermont	210	174	187	303	426	481	580	628	401	483	515	620	741	862	946	1,054	1,082	1,136	1,165	1,100	1,180	1,283	1,372	1,401	
Middle East	27,346	22,783	24,319	42,431	64,699	66,643	68,190	73,230	925	779	762	871	1,042	1,237	1,364	1,434	1,462	1,518	1,533	1,548	1,689	1,829	1,952	1,984	
Delaware	218	208	239	409	622	719	748	826	310	779	762	871	1,042	1,237	1,364	1,434	1,462	1,518	1,533	1,548	1,689	1,829	1,952	1,984	
District of Columbia	1,029	813	805	1,518	2,063	2,305	2,416	2,607	1,191	1,031	1,031	1,074	1,068	1,174	1,271	1,377	1,384	1,447	1,580	1,670	1,787	1,901	2,102	2,102	
Maryland	2,100	1,074	1,223	2,577	3,429	3,807	4,134	4,402	703	634	709	845	1,083	1,345	1,526	1,577	1,588	1,638	1,642	1,644	1,787	1,901	2,102	2,102	
New Jersey	3,289	2,850	3,188	6,538	7,777	8,702	9,467	10,123	947	740	801	907	1,101	1,321	1,447	1,484	1,505	1,517	1,573	1,638	1,710	1,800	1,975	2,006	
New York	14,478	11,301	11,830	20,600	28,381	30,470	31,681	33,488	1,129	825	884	1,005	1,182	1,374	1,530	1,644	1,682	1,720	1,706	1,724	1,875	2,003	2,163	2,168	
Pennsylvania	7,238	6,310	6,235	11,209	16,184	17,542	18,300	19,419	787	589	620	747	909	1,089	1,215	1,262	1,274	1,344	1,381	1,382	1,537	1,683	1,794	1,822	
West Virginia	733	714	780	1,381	2,116	2,340	2,414	2,435	484	378	392	480	597	726	806	877	897	1,004	1,008	1,007	1,153	1,283	1,331	1,287	
Southeast	6,651	8,414	9,043	21,907	38,321	44,373	46,287	50,118	343	363	322	404	535	669	786	881	923	954	984	989	1,071	1,177	1,271	1,303	
Alabama	603	581	703	1,060	2,481	2,924	3,087	3,268	305	242	286	357	480	626	709	742	714	782	836	769	844	942	1,009	1,063	
Arkansas	583	478	483	1,101	1,478	1,723	1,783	1,708	385	240	332	344	459	545	655	710	744	768	808	700	823	924	907	929	
Florida	695	810	900	2,433	3,297	3,796	4,127	4,588	484	442	470	527	683	876	1,065	1,133	1,164	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,211	1,268	1,343	1,368	
Georgia	655	601	662	1,426	3,338	3,842	3,967	4,343	329	290	316	360	514	671	760	805	791	801	818	805	909	1,011	1,131	1,181	
Kentucky	594	520	580	1,339	2,085	2,111	2,315	2,400	371	207	208	289	478	638	705	755	767	820	814	879	1,000	1,124	1,217	1,187	
Louisiana	623	528	547	2,045	2,645	2,138	2,387	3,002	416	254	267	426	576	740	826	888	794	806	873	1,070	1,162	1,311	1,381	1,290	
Mississippi	514	430	444	1,221	1,227	1,088	1,781	1,822	273	201	204	288	401	485	578	589	674	672	737	658	702	776	826	824	
North Carolina	608	1,090	1,131	2,530	3,504	4,390	4,404	4,500	300	206	216	400	526	632	711	754	788	836	803	890	947	1,073	1,158	1,007	
South Carolina	438	403	545	1,201	1,783	2,138	2,202	2,405	205	202	227	358	476	580	671	692	729	707	842	752	825	863	1,085	1,095	
Tennessee	645	853	927	2,229	3,293	3,530	3,648	3,948	340	206	310	411	527	674	813	869	923	968	1,010	878	1,008	1,160	1,271	1,185	
Virginia	937	906	1,127	2,440	3,561	4,073	4,240	4,413	422	402	445	568	747	850	922	986	1,026	1,077	1,047	1,144	1,273	1,338	1,381	1,381	
Southwest	4,153	3,759	3,948	8,514	15,963	18,642	17,979	17,959	464	384	400	483	644	837	939	965	951	972	1,131	1,171	1,223	1,347	1,422	1,462	
Arizona	245	227	237	591	1,145	1,387	1,370	1,473	401	475	580	677	806	972	1,022	1,110	1,200	1,171	1,225	1,110	1,225	1,347	1,422	1,462	
New Mexico	181	179	186	426	775	910	975	1,021	353	341	339	420	586	712	806	880	940	1,025	1,034	1,133	1,268	1,347	1,422	1,462	
Oklahoma	1,079	796	828	1,853	2,406	2,992	2,880	2,980	452	340	337	428	603	742	901	908	980	990	1,101	1,068	1,170	1,293	1,347	1,347	
Texas	2,608	2,554	3,623	5,645	6,839	11,180	11,018	12,278	465	401	413	490	674	873	972	970	965	1,070	1,141	1,203	1,272	1,380	1,457	1,459	
Central	24,326	26,994	31,664	42,252	62,264	65,789	73,281	78,418	739	595	684	743	929	1,131	1,313	1,381	1,381	1,371	1,371	1,371	1,489	1,553	1,718	1,782	
Illinois	7,838	8,285	8,740	10,207	16,406	16,078	17,771	18,800	932	671	720	822	1,026	1,221	1,335	1,420	1,480	1,495	1,561	1,622	1,760	1,892	1,982	1,982	
Indiana	1,977	1,685	1,659	3,060	4,780	5,004	5,699	7,094	383	406	441	709	867	1,002	1,154	1,202	1,202	1,202	1,202	1,202	1,202	1,202	1,202	1,202	
Iowa	1,349	1,185	1,233	2,318	3,725	3,979	4,094	4,094	446	498	490	613	824	1,024	1,111	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Michigan	3,543	3,054	3,423	7,260	10,242	11,438	12,204	13,723	744	691	644	787	1,014	1,281	1,471	1,502	1,502	1,502	1,502	1,502	1,502	1,502	1,502	1,502	
Minnesota	1,443	1,378	1,434	2,466	3,985	4,411	4,524	4,724	508	497	510	686	774	800	974	1,005	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	
Missouri	2,310	1,832	1,914	3,002	4,679	5,140	5,409	6,208	613	439	500	620	769	916	1,032	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	
Ohio	4,930	4,154	4,446	8,067	12,020	14,511	15,443	16,840	748	653	642	811	1,008	1,220	1,384	1,310	1,291	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	
Wisconsin	1,840	1,514	1,632	3,334	4,962	5,638	5,681	6,023	631	484	510	680	844	1,004	1,123	1,178	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205	
Northwest	3,327	5,099	3,363	7,632	16,359	12,151	13,632	12,742	634	418	465	563	677	831	1,000	1,236	1,144	1,313	1,313	1,313	1,313	1,313	1,313	1,313	
Colorado	633	603	596	1,167	1,940	2,138	2,342	2,342	618	404	421	561	699	833	1,033	1,145	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	
Idaho	330	213	233	437	743	809	874	861	413	411	444	635	883	974	1,107	1,183	1,292	1,292	1,292	1,292	1,292	1,292	1,292	1,292	
Kansas	697	692	757	1,087	2,077	2,833	3,311	3,100	323	383	428	623	802	1,010	1,120	1,122	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	
Montana	325	288	331	538	824	1,022	1,040	1,037	622	616	675	685	911	1,085	1,187	1,124	1,199	1,01	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	
Nebraska	789	623	659	1,343	2,004	2,030	2,123	2,006	587	507	492	613	844	1,041	1,142	1,173	1,228	1,150	1,276	1,176	1,285	1,396	1,484	1,484	
North Dakota	295	209	237	501	795	820	759	804	399	326															

Table 5.—State Income Payments, by Type of Payment, 1931-33¹

(Millions of dollars)

State	1931	1932	1933	State	1931	1932	1933	State	1931	1932	1933
United States, total.....	742,529	750,001	770,877	Louisiana, total.....	3,186	3,397	3,493	Ohio, total.....	14,511	14,142	10,840
Wages and salaries.....	162,853	172,484	188,333	Wages and salaries.....	1,876	2,217	2,402	Wages and salaries.....	10,697	11,343	12,830
Proprietors' income.....	48,579	52,062	58,086	Proprietors' income.....	1,450	1,602	1,858	Proprietors' income.....	1,753	1,894	1,833
Property income.....	25,783	26,819	28,260	Property income.....	269	301	316	Property income.....	1,460	1,618	1,911
Other income.....	13,697	14,496	15,798	Other income.....	511	517	324	Other income.....	481	754	920
Alabama, total.....	2,924	3,057	3,213	Maine, total.....	1,169	1,208	1,287	Oklahoma, total.....	2,602	2,490	2,560
Wages and salaries.....	1,824	1,901	2,112	Wages and salaries.....	794	835	874	Wages and salaries.....	1,370	1,366	1,381
Proprietors' income.....	471	417	430	Proprietors' income.....	147	170	148	Proprietors' income.....	608	603	548
Property income.....	209	216	226	Property income.....	155	139	165	Property income.....	350	380	368
Other income.....	290	301	251	Other income.....	83	90	90	Other income.....	228	262	276
Arizona, total.....	1,145	1,308	1,370	Maryland, total.....	3,867	4,144	4,402	Oregon, total.....	2,495	2,748	2,702
Wages and salaries.....	622	900	870	Wages and salaries.....	2,666	2,932	3,120	Wages and salaries.....	1,722	1,824	1,837
Proprietors' income.....	267	300	275	Proprietors' income.....	550	564	581	Proprietors' income.....	488	497	450
Property income.....	106	118	130	Property income.....	434	478	483	Property income.....	239	315	310
Other income.....	70	75	80	Other income.....	178	190	208	Other income.....	145	208	181
Arkansas, total.....	1,793	1,785	1,793	Massachusetts, total.....	8,173	8,421	8,680	Pennsylvania, total.....	17,542	18,310	19,410
Wages and salaries.....	888	940	975	Wages and salaries.....	5,876	6,062	6,446	Wages and salaries.....	12,661	13,202	14,212
Proprietors' income.....	588	590	624	Proprietors' income.....	707	698	679	Proprietors' income.....	2,146	2,098	2,110
Property income.....	114	114	120	Property income.....	1,031	1,081	1,126	Property income.....	1,832	1,905	1,898
Other income.....	163	160	174	Other income.....	559	600	635	Other income.....	1,862	1,045	1,009
California, total.....	21,214	22,257	24,880	Michigan, total.....	11,438	12,300	13,723	Rhode Island, total.....	1,318	1,302	1,499
Wages and salaries.....	14,080	16,828	17,177	Wages and salaries.....	8,660	9,240	10,635	Wages and salaries.....	947	938	1,040
Proprietors' income.....	4,404	3,461	3,447	Proprietors' income.....	1,297	1,274	1,311	Proprietors' income.....	118	116	110
Property income.....	2,471	2,678	2,785	Property income.....	1,066	1,110	1,184	Property income.....	160	185	182
Other income.....	1,263	1,350	1,447	Other income.....	626	676	793	Other income.....	101	103	108
Colorado, total.....	2,130	2,315	2,367	Minnesota, total.....	4,431	4,824	4,734	South Carolina, total.....	2,128	2,385	2,403
Wages and salaries.....	1,703	1,954	1,917	Wages and salaries.....	2,691	2,776	2,893	Wages and salaries.....	1,498	1,847	1,684
Proprietors' income.....	435	457	505	Proprietors' income.....	1,130	1,030	973	Proprietors' income.....	419	393	388
Property income.....	247	268	280	Property income.....	442	467	459	Property income.....	149	153	161
Other income.....	159	148	175	Other income.....	248	283	283	Other income.....	154	183	182
Connecticut, total.....	4,002	4,383	4,744	Mississippi, total.....	1,888	1,781	1,921	South Dakota, total.....	904	911	898
Wages and salaries.....	2,044	2,183	2,484	Wages and salaries.....	824	877	919	Wages and salaries.....	367	357	408
Proprietors' income.....	373	384	387	Proprietors' income.....	587	610	591	Proprietors' income.....	490	511	523
Property income.....	601	632	674	Property income.....	120	131	126	Property income.....	65	67	70
Other income.....	174	181	198	Other income.....	171	163	175	Other income.....	42	40	40
Delaware, total.....	719	784	826	Missouri, total.....	4,140	4,461	4,768	Tennessee, total.....	3,030	3,358	3,048
Wages and salaries.....	481	526	571	Wages and salaries.....	3,838	4,276	4,538	Wages and salaries.....	2,274	2,410	2,030
Proprietors' income.....	98	85	84	Proprietors' income.....	1,254	1,147	1,139	Proprietors' income.....	729	687	725
Property income.....	126	129	133	Property income.....	807	812	840	Property income.....	294	267	310
Other income.....	36	30	38	Other income.....	401	417	462	Other income.....	307	364	282
District of Columbia, total.....	2,306	2,410	2,587	Montana, total.....	1,022	1,080	1,037	Texas, total.....	11,189	11,016	13,378
Wages and salaries.....	1,822	1,922	1,948	Wages and salaries.....	329	371	387	Wages and salaries.....	7,031	7,331	8,221
Proprietors' income.....	180	138	139	Proprietors' income.....	322	284	295	Proprietors' income.....	2,600	2,341	2,135
Property income.....	230	240	254	Property income.....	83	85	93	Property income.....	1,025	1,099	1,165
Other income.....	117	110	126	Other income.....	61	60	69	Other income.....	472	616	708
Florida, total.....	3,780	4,137	4,866	Nebraska, total.....	2,070	2,132	2,055	Utah, total.....	1,019	1,078	1,188
Wages and salaries.....	2,294	2,005	2,074	Wages and salaries.....	1,020	1,060	1,147	Wages and salaries.....	478	541	584
Proprietors' income.....	732	718	780	Proprietors' income.....	702	716	833	Proprietors' income.....	198	191	164
Property income.....	489	620	676	Property income.....	215	231	232	Property income.....	31	80	12
Other income.....	274	235	320	Other income.....	98	80	183	Other income.....	63	42	69
Georgia, total.....	3,842	3,907	4,246	Nevada, total.....	393	413	448	Vermont, total.....	481	509	528
Wages and salaries.....	2,478	2,719	2,802	Wages and salaries.....	217	263	301	Wages and salaries.....	314	332	335
Proprietors' income.....	771	639	794	Proprietors' income.....	74	80	79	Proprietors' income.....	77	78	73
Property income.....	329	338	367	Property income.....	45	61	70	Property income.....	80	51	65
Other income.....	267	275	303	Other income.....	10	18	21	Other income.....	30	34	36
Idaho, total.....	808	874	881	New Hampshire, total.....	742	791	818	Virginia, total.....	4,073	4,340	4,413
Wages and salaries.....	470	505	514	Wages and salaries.....	605	631	657	Wages and salaries.....	2,848	3,108	3,184
Proprietors' income.....	218	242	264	Proprietors' income.....	90	89	96	Proprietors' income.....	678	681	611
Property income.....	72	75	78	Property income.....	189	110	114	Property income.....	338	343	389
Other income.....	47	82	56	Other income.....	49	52	60	Other income.....	204	220	289
Illinois, total.....	10,078	17,771	18,800	New Jersey, total.....	8,795	9,467	10,153	Washington, total.....	4,217	4,458	4,075
Wages and salaries.....	11,700	12,683	13,486	Wages and salaries.....	8,447	7,932	7,774	Wages and salaries.....	2,884	2,877	3,216
Proprietors' income.....	2,401	2,348	2,512	Proprietors' income.....	1,009	1,033	1,047	Proprietors' income.....	672	680	705
Property income.....	1,586	2,021	2,180	Property income.....	885	912	1,015	Property income.....	364	413	426
Other income.....	738	700	821	Other income.....	431	470	530	Other income.....	367	279	300
Indiana, total.....	6,604	8,060	7,584	New Mexico, total.....	915	978	1,021	West Virginia, total.....	2,340	2,414	2,435
Wages and salaries.....	4,517	4,430	5,341	Wages and salaries.....	838	908	969	Wages and salaries.....	1,892	1,792	1,751
Proprietors' income.....	1,264	1,221	1,268	Proprietors' income.....	224	311	187	Proprietors' income.....	314	304	302
Property income.....	544	571	601	Property income.....	90	96	106	Property income.....	174	175	184
Other income.....	300	364	374	Other income.....	44	59	60	Other income.....	160	230	186
Iowa, total.....	3,679	4,064	3,854	New York, total.....	30,475	31,681	33,488	Wisconsin, total.....	5,038	5,841	6,023
Wages and salaries.....	1,904	2,003	2,080	Wages and salaries.....	31,183	32,210	33,720	Wages and salaries.....	3,682	3,808	4,107
Proprietors' income.....	1,464	1,462	1,191	Proprietors' income.....	3,431	3,280	3,302	Proprietors' income.....	1,108	1,083	907
Property income.....	417	430	443	Property income.....	4,194	4,334	4,544	Property income.....	592	605	641
Other income.....	104	208	223	Other income.....	1,035	1,742	1,863	Other income.....	250	232	308
Kansas, total.....	2,833	3,211	3,110	North Carolina, total.....	4,280	4,404	4,580	Wyoming, total.....	510	597	505
Wages and salaries.....	1,779	1,879	2,020	Wages and salaries.....	2,088	2,872	3,033	Wages and salaries.....	301	327	341
Proprietors' income.....	724	841	680	Proprietors' income.....	1,021	925	901	Proprietors' income.....	145	119	87
Property income.....	282	320	315	Property income.....	348	362	392	Property income.....	42	44	47
Other income.....	138	151	175	Other income.....	288	265	283	Other income.....	22	28	24
Kentucky, total.....	3,121	3,310	3,480	North Dakota, total.....	830	790	884				
Wages and salaries.....	1,924	2,128	2,341	Wages and salaries.....	328	378	385				
Proprietors' income.....	715	833	801	Proprietors' income.....	303	267	279				
Property income.....	240	244	254	Property income.....	64	62	61				
Other income.....	226	239	274	Other income.....	41	43	48				

1. Comparable estimates for the years 1929, 1932, and 1933-41 were published in the August 1934 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS; for the years 1932-47 in the August 1935 issue of the SURVEY; for the years 1948-49 in the August 1952 issue of the SURVEY; and for 1950 in the August 1953 issue of the SURVEY.

2. The totals shown here and in table 4 for the States included are not strictly measures of the income received by residents. The totals for the District of Columbia, New York, and Maine are too high—and those for Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, and New Hampshire too low—in terms of measures of total income received by residents. The estimates shown here for the District of Columbia include income paid out to residents of Maryland and Virginia employed in the District of Columbia, but they exclude the income of District residents employed in these two States. Estimates for New York include income paid to residents of New Jersey employed in New York, but do not include the income of New York residents

employed in New Jersey. Similarly, estimates for Maine include income paid to residents of New Hampshire employed in Maine. In the computation of per capita income for these 7 States, the income totals shown here and in table 4 were first adjusted to a residence basis before division by population. Following are the amounts (in millions) of the adjustments for 1933: District of Columbia, -733; Maryland, -437; Virginia, -410; New York, -038; New Jersey, -418; Maine, -36; New Hampshire, -436. Because of lack of data which would permit a breakdown of the amounts of adjustment according to their type of payment and industrial source, it has not been feasible to publish on a residence-adjusted basis the estimates of total income and its sources for these States.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

1953 factory payrolls increased two-fifths on a national basis as compared with one-third in the Southeast.

Chiefly because the Southeast is less "industrialized," the downturn in manufacturing over the past year has had a smaller effect on the flow of individual incomes there than in the country as a whole. In addition, the relative decline in factory wages from May 1953 to May 1954 was of smaller proportion than in the Nation generally.

Southwest

Relative increases from 1952 to 1953 in both total and per capita income were below average in the Southwest.

The drop in agricultural income was more pronounced in the four Southwestern States than in the country as a whole. This was a dominant development in the region's economy in 1953.

In nonfarm income, the advances from 1952 to 1953 scored by Arizona and New Mexico were among the largest in the Nation. In Texas, the rise in total nonfarm income was limited principally by a drop in construction payrolls. Nonagricultural income in Oklahoma rose at nearly the nationwide rate as a larger volume of income from government and an increase in mining wages and salaries made up for the fact that construction payrolls were no larger in 1953 than in 1952.

The income experience of the Southwest last year is in contrast to its long-run tendency to receive an increasing share of the Nation's income. However, the sharp fluctuations in farm income occurring in this region in each of the past several years have tended to dominate changes in total income and obscure basic developments in the nonfarm sector.

From 1950 to 1953, total income in the Southwest increased 26 percent—only slightly more than the rise of 24 percent occurring nationally. That the increase in total income in the Southwest was no larger is attributable to the decline in farm income over this period. Nonfarm income in the Southwest was up one-third from 1950 to 1953—a rate of increase matched only in the Far West.

Central

Individual incomes in the Central region in 1953 exceeded \$78 billion—an increase of 7 percent from 1952.

Income gains in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio were among the largest in the Nation. In Michigan and Ohio the increase was widespread by industry; in Indiana it centered in manufacturing. Developments in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin were less favorable chiefly because of declines in agriculture.

The record of the Central States in 1953 was typical of short-term changes in this area. These generally have shown significant variation because of the widely different emphasis within the region placed upon agriculture and manufacturing.

Over the longer run, however, the Central States have exhibited the composite tendency to receive an approximately constant share of the Nation's total income. In peacetime years of high-level activity since 1929, the region has accounted for 28-30 percent of all income. Over this span, moreover, its per capita income has moved closely with the national average. It has tended to run 6 to 8 percent above that average, with the percentage rising to 10 in 1953.

From the chart, it is evident that the decline of factory wages over the past year had a considerably above-average effect on income in the Central region. In all five "industrialized" States of the area—Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin—relative declines were larger than on a national scale. Factory payrolls in these States, moreover, make up as much as one-third to two-fifths of all income.

Northwest

Aggregate individual incomes in the Northwest last year were only slightly above 1952, with farm income down on the average by one-fifth. All States except North Dakota and South Dakota shared in the region's below-average experience. In the two Dakotas sharp increases in farm income pushed total income up from 1952 to 1953 at better-than-average rates.

Income movements among States of the Northwest are typically volatile. The overshadowing force in recent years, however, has been the pervasiveness of the falling away of farm income from the post-Korean peaks. In nearly every State of the region, farm income in 1953 was one-fourth to one-third below the peaks established generally in 1950 or 1951. With agriculture three times more important an income source in the Northwest than in the Nation, these substantially larger-than-average declines in farm income had an unusually important effect. The overall income rise in the Northwest in the past few years has been less than in any other region.

Associated with the recent changes in farm income in the Northwest were less-than-average gains in nonfarm income. In the six most agricultural States nonfarm income rose 20 percent from 1950 to 1953, as against 27 percent in the country as a whole. Particularly noticeable was the relative lag in such secondary industries as trade and service.

On the other hand, in Kansas, Colorado, and Utah the rise in nonfarm income was more than average. In Colorado and Utah, farm income is only half as important an income source as in the region generally. In Kansas, the near doubling of factory payrolls, under the impetus of the tremendous growth of the State's aircraft production industry, was the primary factor.

Far West

Income expansion in the Far West from 1952 to 1953 was of average proportion. Relative increases in the individual States, however, were appreciably different.

In California and Nevada, sizable gains in most major income sources contributed to above-average rises in aggregate income. Particularly important was the 18-percent expansion in California's transportation equipment industry and Nevada's upsurge of 16 percent in its trade and service industry.

The below-average income gain in Washington stemmed from relatively small increases in factory payrolls and trade and service income. The smallness of Oregon's 1952-53 income advance reflects declines in income from agriculture, government, and construction, and the fact that manufacturing wages and salaries in the State were no larger in 1953 than in 1952.

From 1950 to 1953, the income rise in the Far West was the largest of any region as above-average gains characterized nearly all income flows. Particularly impressive was the advance of three-fifths in factory payrolls—an increase half again as large as that for the Nation.

The 1950-53 income experience of the Far West was thus in line with the region's long-run uptrend. In 1929, the Far West received 8½ percent of all individual incomes. In 1953, it received 12 percent—a gain of more than two-fifths. Every State in the region shared in this relative growth.

From May 1953 to May 1954, factory wages were better maintained in the Far West than in any other region. The small reduction shown in the chart stemmed from some decline in employment partially offset by higher average weekly earnings.